



## AND THERE ARE SEVERAL NEW ANIMALS IN IT.

### SCIENTIFIC CHEATS OF THE SENSES.

Hallucinations Produced in Persons by Yale Professors.

Men Deceived with Regard to Sound, Touch and Taste Through Suggestion.

The Value of the Trials Is That They Begin an Accurate Scientific Knowledge of the Subject.

HYPNOTISM HAS HARDLY BEGUN.

Many of the Dilettantes in the Science Are Misleading the Public by Calling Their Inanities "Experiments."

New Haven, Conn., April 2.—The Yale psychological laboratory has been making a series of valuable scientific experiments on hallucinations and has just completed the third of the series.

Professor S. S. S. has been making a series of valuable scientific experiments on hallucinations and has just completed the third of the series. The experiments were made on examples of hallucinations in all the senses. As an illustration of the way the work is done the experiments on the hallucination of sound can be taken. The person experimented upon was placed in a quiet room and was told that when a telephone sounder clicked a very faint tone would be slowly increased. As soon as he heard it, he was to press a telegraph key. The experimenter in a distant room had a means of producing a tone of any intensity in a telephone line, the sound of which was heard by the person experimented upon. The first few experiments a tone would be actually produced every time the sounder clicked, but after that the tone was not necessary. It was sufficient to click the sounder in order to produce a pure hallucination of the tone.

The persons experimented on did not know they were deceived, and said that all tones were of the same intensity. The real tone could be measured in its intensity, and, since the hallucination was of the same intensity, it was also directly measured.

This illustrated the general method employed, and these were the first measurements made on the intensities of hallucinations.

Similar experiments were made on other senses. For example, in regard to touch, a light pin ball would be dropped regularly on the back of the hand to the sound of the metronome. After a few times it was not necessary to drop the ball. The person would feel the touch by pure hallucination.

Similar experiments were made on taste. Of six bottles two contained pure water and the other four a series of solutions of pure cane sugar—the first one-half per cent, the second ten per cent, the third two per cent and the fourth four per cent sugar, according to weight. A block was placed in front of them so that the observer could not see them, although he was aware that they stood near by him, because he saw them when he received his instructions. It was required of him to tell how weak a solution of sugar he could positively detect. Professor S. S. S. took a glass dropper and deposited a few drops on his tongue, drawing first from the two water bottles, and then from the sugar solutions, in order of increasing strength. The sugar in the solutions was detected in the first trial. Proposing to repeat the test, the Professor proceeded as before, but drew from the first water bottle every time. The result was that when the pure water had been "tasted" from two to ten times the observer almost without exception thought he detected sugar.

A test on olfactory hallucinations was conducted similarly, with the result that about three-fourths of the persons experimented upon perceived the smell of oil of cloves from a pure water bottle.

"All these cases," says Professor Scripture, "show the immense power of suggestion. Similar experiments were made to show the effects of a suggestion of size or of the estimate of weight. A series of blocks of different sizes, but all of the same weight, were compared with another series all the same size but of different weight. It was found in estimating the weights of the first series by means of the second, that the size had distinct influence on the judgment of weight. This investigation was carried out in most numerous forms and gave results showing mathematically the law of suggestion in regard to size.

Another hallucination was that of a person who clasped a wire between his thumb and finger, and was shown that when the battery was connected the wire became slightly warm. After this was done a couple of times the battery would be apparently connected, but was really disconnected. The person felt the heat just the same.

"The subject," said Professor Scripture, "is of value as marking the beginning of an accurate scientific knowledge of suggestion and all that that implies. For example, hypnotism consists mainly of two processes—fatigue and increased suggestibility. But the truly scientific study of hypnotism has hardly more than begun. Our knowledge of any subject does not really amount to anything until we can measure it.

"Perhaps the most curious point in the case is that among the hypnotism dilettantes, the mesmeric mysticists, and the long-winded fable-consciousness researchers, there is actually a society for experimental psychology. Most of these people have duped themselves into the belief that they are contributing to science. This ceases to be self-delusion and becomes deliberate swindle when they mislead the public by calling their inanities by the term 'experiment.'

"But why should it not be possible to experiment on suggestion? Why should it not be possible to actually measure a suggestion and its effects? It is possible. As in all new undertakings, the way was hard to find; our attempts have cost endless thought and labor, and we have a choice collection of failures as mementos. But when we had found the way, it seemed strange that we and everybody else were so blind as not to see it."

### CLARA BARTON AT PERA.

Starving Armenians in a Vast District Already Receiving the Aid of the Red Cross Society.

Constantinople, April 2.—As the result of the incessant pressure brought to bear upon the Porte by Mr. J. W. Hiddle, United States Charge d'Affaires, and Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, has given his assent to the demand that all relief afforded to the suffering Armenians by the agents of the American Red Cross Society shall be distributed unconditionally, with the exception of one section, namely, that one member of the Turkish Relief Commission shall be present. It is believed now that there will be no further hindrance to the distribution of relief. Dr. Harris, with two assistants, will start from Pera for Marash tomorrow, to work among the sufferers from typhoid fever at that place.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, has telegraphed from Pera as follows:

"The distress and disease are raging dreadfully. I have ordered eight physicians and

### ALLEGED POISONER MAKES BOLD DENIAL.

Mrs. Whittaker at Her Mother's Inquest Flatly Contradicts a Doctor.

She Says She Did Not Go Out of the Sick Room to Prepare Medicine for Mrs. Snyder.

OTHER TESTIMONY AGAINST HER.

Her Statement That She Told a Grocer's Boy Her Mother Wanted the Rat Poison Disputed—Jury to Meet Again April 14.

At the last hearing of the Coroner's Inquest upon the death of Mrs. Frances Snyder, held yesterday afternoon at Port Jervis, enough circumstantial evidence was produced against Mrs. Martha Whittaker, the suspected daughter, so the District Attorney believes, to warrant her being held for the Grand Jury.

The jury will meet again and render a verdict April 14, when the result of the analysis of the viscera of Mr. and Mrs. Snyder will have been made known by Professor Withaus. In the mean time Mrs. Whittaker will remain in the city jail, virtually a prisoner under police surveillance.

Public opinion in Port Jervis is not now favorable to the suspected daughter. The personality and demeanor of the woman while undergoing a severe questioning by Judge Fullerton, representing the District Attorney's office, were such as to make her no friends. She walked in unsteadily, supported by the arm of her counsel. She wore a black-tissue bonnet covered with a blue veil, a long, cheap lynx fur cape, with an imitation astrakhan collar turned down, a rusty black dress and cheap shoes.

She was very nervous at first, but as the examination progressed her thin hands stopped trembling and her voice, which had been low and tremulous, gained strength.

Her own testimony did much to increase the possibility of her indictment. She flatly contradicted the testimony of Dr. Swartwout, who swore that she mixed the medicine down stairs when she had all of the facilities in the sick room.

She also admitted ordering the rat poison of Samuel Carner, an employee of Porter's grocery store, who called Saturday morning, and said that her mother had told her to get that to clean the closet with, and also six lemons. She had told Carner to hurry up and send them, as her parents were sick and needed the lemons, and that the rat poison was wanted for the closet at once.

Carner, the grocer's boy, afterward testified that he received the order in the kitchen, and that Mrs. Whittaker said nothing about the use to which the rat poison was to be put.

It is the District Attorney's contention that the rat poison was ordered exclusively for the purpose of poisoning her parents, and that it is unlikely that Mrs. Snyder, having been very sick since Friday afternoon, would have cleaned closets on Saturday, as Martha says she did.

There was expectant silence in the court room when the examination of Mrs. Whittaker began. When she could, Mrs. Whittaker answered Judge Fullerton's questions, "Yes" and "No."

PROGRESS OF THE ILLNESS.

Her mother complained of being ill first on Friday afternoon, March 20. Her father had been sick since the night before. She stayed up all that night with her parents. Her mother got up in the morning and helped her clean the closet where the rat poison was used.

Her voice broke, and she sobbed once or twice when she spoke of cleaning the closet.

In the afternoon her mother was worse. She sent for Dr. Banks at 2 p. m., and he came at 3 p. m.

Another complaint on a pain in her stomach and lungs," she said. "It wasn't until Sunday that she said she felt as if she was burning inside. I was up with them all Saturday night and gave them hot water. They wouldn't take the doctor's medicine. I told Case Scales, the boarder, that he had better go for Dr. Swartwout. They weren't any better when the doctor came.

After the consultation of the three doctors Sunday night they didn't tell me that mamma and papa were any worse. Dr. Swartwout told me I should rest and not nurse them any more."

"Who nursed them and gave the medicine after that?" asked Judge Fullerton.

"Well, it looked to me as if they all did," replied Mrs. Whittaker.

Mrs. Scales testified Wednesday that when she gave Mrs. Snyder her first medicine Martha tried to get her to use a glass of water that was in the room, saying it was fresh. Mrs. Whittaker couldn't remember about that.

TALKS WITH HER MOTHER.

"I was allowed to go into mother's room until Wednesday morning," she said. "I

conversed with my mother a good deal before that."

She was closely questioned as to whether she had talked with her mother about her being poisoned. Finally she admitted that she didn't remember whether she had or not.

Mrs. Augusta Thomas, a cousin, had testified before that in her presence Mrs. Snyder accused her daughter of having poisoned her. According to Mrs. Thomas the mother

"Mamma told me to order them," she said, "and when it was delivered, about 10 or 11 o'clock, we cleaned and fixed the closet. We had dinner about 1:30 or 2 o'clock, and mamma, papa, Mr. Scales, Mr. Meyer and myself ate. Father had just tea and toast. We had vegetable soup, canned corn or canned peas—I forget which—and milk, tea and coffee. Mother and I had tea, and mother prepared it."

She was closely questioned about the

poison was given at several different times."

Mrs. Whittaker was recalled at the suggestion of her counsel and said that she had not prepared the medicine on the room. Upon her second exit she was back to the hospital.

Case Scales, the boarder, then deposed that he had been told to go for Dr. Swartwout by Mrs. Whittaker, and Edward Fullerton, another grocer's boy, testified that he had delivered the lemons and rat poison to Mrs. Whittaker.

### MEN AND ARMS FOR CUBA.

A Report Via Wilmington of the Safe Landing of Another Big Cuban Expedition.

Wilmington, Del., April 2.—Advice was received by De Soto Brothers, leaders of the Cuban colony in this city, tonight that another filibustering expedition from the United States safely landed his morning on the northern shores of Cuba, and that by to-morrow the armaments of war will be in the possession of the rebel army in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

This expedition, which makes the seventh which has safely reached the camp of the insurgent army in the past six weeks, started from New York on the night of Wednesday, March 23. It consisted of thirty-five men, 300,000 cartridges, 2,000 rifles and a large quantity of powder.

The name of the vessel that conveyed the expedition cannot be learned, though it was hailed by local Cubans that she was a large steamer belonging to a steamship company with headquarters in New York.

In an interview tonight with De Soto, the Cuban leader, who was tried here last September on the charge of aiding a filibustering expedition from this city to Cuba, he said, speaking of the expedition which arrived today: "I am happy to see that another expedition reached my struggling countrymen to-day. It makes the second to arrive in Cuba within ten days, and the seventh within the past six weeks."

"This expedition was carefully planned and got away from New York last week without the slightest trouble and without exciting the slightest suspicion on the part of the Government officials and Pinkertons."

Mr. De Soto denied emphatically the statement published this morning that the Bermuda had been detained at Honduras and her guns seized by the Honduran Government. "I have positive information that General Garcia is in Cuba," he said, "and he produced a letter from one of the members of the Bermuda expedition, in which the safe arrival of the expedition is announced."

### WAS HER MAJESTY IN PERIL?

Rumor of an Accident to Queen Victoria's Carriage During a Drive at Nice.

London, April 2.—It is reported that an accident happened to the Queen's carriage while Her Majesty was driving at Nice.

Nothing of the matter is known by the household or Government officials here.



The weight of the belly to the race. A man with a weight on his health can't expect to compete in life and business with those who are not handicapped. A man who spends two-thirds of his time in business, and one-third of his time being sick, cannot be expected to accomplish more than two-thirds as much as the man who attends to business all the time. If his brain is heavy, and his blood sluggish, because of constipation, he will not succeed in doing anything very well. Constipation is the cause of nine-tenths of all sickness. It isn't considered sickness by most people, but it is just the same. It is a serious sickness, because it causes almost all of the ailments of mankind. Symptoms of it are: sallowness, listlessness, poor appetite, bad taste in the mouth, dizziness, biliousness, and lassitude. Constipation can be cured easily and certainly by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are a perfectly simple—perfectly safe. They are not at all violent in their action, and yet they are more certain than many medicines which are so strong that they put the system all out of order. The great advantage of the "Pleasant Pellets" is that they cure permanently. You don't have to keep on taking them. You don't acquire a "self-habit." Take them regularly for a few days, and you are cured permanently. That, take them only when you feel yourself suffering from indigestion. Many medicines offered for the purpose on which druggists make profit. For this reason, some would rather sell the other thing than their own health is of more importance than the druggist's prosperity, and on having what you ask for

## PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS IN THE SUIT OF MRS. KITSON AGAINST DR. PLAYFAIR.

Mrs. Arthur Kitson, an Australian, married Arthur Kitson, the brother of Sir James Kitson, a wealthy Yorkshire iron manufacturer. Arthur Kitson's wife left him in Australia and went to England with her children, where Sir James made her an allowance. Mrs. Kitson became seriously ill. Her physician advised that Dr. Playfair, whose wife was a sister of Arthur Kitson, should be called in. She was chloroformed, and when recovering from the effects overheard part of a conversation between Dr. Playfair and her physician, in which the former made serious charges against her. She wrote to Dr. Playfair, imploring him not to tell his wife, as he threatened to do. He, however, did tell his wife what he claimed he had discovered. Mrs. Playfair repeated the story to other members of the family. Mrs. Kitson brought a suit for damages against Dr. Playfair and his wife. Playfair, in his defence, claimed that the statement he made to his wife was a privileged communication, but the Judge's charge was strongly against the defendant, and the jury found a verdict of \$60,000 in favor of Mrs. Kitson. The importance of the case lies not in the scandal against Mrs. Kitson, but in the inviolacy of the secrets of the sick chamber.



SIR JAMES KITSON. DR. PLAYFAIR. MR. ARTHUR KITSON. MRS. ARTHUR KITSON, the plaintiff.

LAWSON WALTON, Q. C., Senior Counsel for Mrs. Kitson.

DR. SPENCER, who gave evidence in favor of Mrs. Kitson.

swear to her, but I showed her where it had been used in the closet."

HER MOTHER'S ORDER.

She then described the ordering and delivery of the lemons and poison Saturday morning.

Just as well have done so in the room. Her father had a convulsion in her presence, and she showed no grief.

"She wanted to give them beer," he said, "and brought up a half-bottle. I had her bring a full bottle. I believed the